Odd Geremany at the Malagasy An-nual National Fortival. The following is an account of the strange ceremony practiced at the Malagasy national festival every year, as related by nearly all the travelers that have visited the land of the Hovas. The 'Fandroans,' or royal bath, was first instituted by King Ratambo and is held annually by royal proclamation from the 22d of November to the 10th of January. During this time no business is allowed to proceed. The people of the kingdom meet the queen in the silver palace on the first day of the festival, and a red cock is then brought by the head priest or sacrificer of the court. Its neck is wrung, and the blood being caught in a banana leaf is carried to the sovereign, who touches with it her forehead, neck, stomach, armpit, finger nails and toe nails, the rest of the assembly following the

Next day the people assemble again for the royal bath in the great palace. This the queen takes in one of the sacred corners of the hall, in a silver bath, being ecreened from view by "lambag" held by her at-

'Amid the firing of cannon and the joyous shouts of her humble subjects her majesty then passes along the balcony, and from a horn in her hand sprinkles the crowd with water she has just been using for her ablutions, exclaiming at the same time, "Masina, abo!" (I am purified.) This sprinkling is said to typify the abundance of rain dur-

ing the coming year.

To be absent from the ceremony would be to incur the royal displeasure. Every wife, also, must be with her husband at that time, or it is considered that she is as good as divorced. The new year is then supposed to have begun, and for several weeks there is a great deal of visiting and feasting.

Calfs Foot Jelly and Glus.

Calf's foot jelly or gelatin, which appears on the table in the form of various delicate soups and desserts, is made by exactly the same process as glue and from exactly the same materials. Creater care is taken, however, in selecting the parts of the animal to be used, and they are also cleaned much more carefully. After coming from the cooling room it is dry girls cut it up with scissors into pieces about six inches long by three inches broad, and it is in this form that it often appears in the market. Some manufacturers, however, break it up into fine pieces and sell it in small packages. Gelatin away grain.
is much more expensive than glue.
Isinglass, or fish glue, is another product of the glue factory and is "Every min much prized as a gum for the sealing of letters and the pasting of scrap-books. It is also used in the mak-ing of confectionery.

The Robber Robbed.

"I remember a long time ago," said a burglar, "going late one night | themselves in a room and fly over man sleeping. His clothes were ou to get recreation out of compulsory a chair near the head of the bed. I walking. The more active the mind ere was one was bending over these clothes and the greater the need for physical about to take them out to the hall recreation. Gladstone cut down when the man suddenly woke up, trees, rode and walked, and when Without a moment's hesitation he none of these occupations was open threw his arms around me. I was to him threw himself head over young then and strong, but this heels down a grass bank. This feat man was four times as strong as I was eclipsed by the staid and orderly was. I think he could have crushed member of the house of commons me to a jelly if he had wanted. As who would solemnly throw a back with the greatest case. But before the did that he carried me over to the table and lit a light. the table and lit a light. As he looked at me my watch chain caught his eye, and, do you know, that man took my watch and chain and kept. him try to speak. One day his law-them!"—London Tit-Bits.

A Grand Improvement. A .-- What is that curious machine that Count M. has had constructed on your recommendation? He tells me the thing cost a lot of money, but he is delighted at its beneficial effect on his health. What is it for? B. (Count M.'s medical adviser) The machine is intended to pump fresh air from outside into the close

Iresh air from outside into the close and stuffy library where the count spends most of his time.

A.—Yes, but wouldn't it do just as well if the windows were opened?

B.—Cartainly, but my occupation as the count's family doctor would be gone if I dared to suggest anything so simple—Buntes Allerlei.

A Dry Land Fish.

The periopathalmus, one of the most remarkable of the several spenies of dry land fish catalogued by the naturalists, is a native of Mauritius. He is only four or five inches long, but has a big head, very prominent eyes and suit for the long. They have the curious habit of leaving the Water in the escaing and spending the entire night hunting the nectu-nal innects which inhabit the much

Havily life would be Nore beautiful then it is in the story brake if its history were not written on the land that rekes the man who is eatists history were not written on the land think he is a mighty good felthoughille.

54 700

HISTORY IN ART.

Customs and Ideas of Ancient Nation Shown in Their Buildings. Almost as much can be learned about ancient nations from looking at what they made or built as by reading their writings and inscriptions. For the kind of buildings that

any nation erected depended on several different things—climate, geography, building materials, religion and government.

People in snowy Scotland, for instance, needed very different buildings from those who lived in sunny Italy. Some countries had forest and built many wooden houses, others had great quarries and so made use of massive stone, and other countries that had little stone or wood, but had great beds of clay, like ancient Syria, built their palaces and temples of burned clay made into bricks. People who lived among the mountains or by the sea, as did the people of Greece and Italy, built differently from those who lived on the level plains of Azia or Africa. Some nations had many gods and built temples for the kind of worship that their particular religion required. Christian nations lavished their skill and money on grand cathedrals, convents and

cloisters. In countries where the ruler was a despot great palaces were built by slaves, but where there was no great monarch, as in ancient Greece, there were no grand private buildings, but the finest work was put into great

public buildings for the people.

Yes, if all the books and records in the world were burned we should still be able to trace the customs and ideas of ancient nations by the structures and works of art that they have left.-Lucia Ames Mead in St. Nicholas.

A Gigantic Seaweed. The giant of the seaweed family and the largest known species of marine algae bears the scientific name of nerocystis. It occasionally attains a length of 300 feet and is kept afloat on the ocean's surface on account of being buoyed by bladderlike enlargements of the stem, which are filled with air. As the plant grows older these globose, bladderlike excrescences swell into great retort shape cylinders six to seven feet in length and between four and five feet in diameter. Where this gelatin is spread much thinner on plant grows in any considerable the wire netting than glue, and when quantity it becomes impossible for small craft to pass through them on account of the density of the floating mass of vegetation. The natives of tropical islands use the bladder-like enlargements mentioned for water vessels and for storing

Relaxations.

"Every mind frets for relaxation," says a writer. "Some men find it sufficient relief to take their pleasures on their own little tennis courts of croquet lawn. Others, like Richelieu, will call in the servants and have a leaping match in the hall; or, like Cardinal Mazarin, shut the chairs. Sir isaac liolden used

A Mr. Smith of Worcester stuttered so that it was painful to hear yer in Boston wrote asking him to send a letter stating certain facts about a case soon to be tried. The next noon he appeared at the office and said, "I th-th-th-thought I'd c-c-c-could come down mm-m-myself, as I c-c-c can talk b—b—b—better'n I c—c—can write."

Baby Didn't Disturb Him. "The lady who moved in yester-day deceived me," said the rental agent apologetically, "She said the had no children, but I under-stand she has a baby. Did it dis-

turb you?"
"No," snewered Mr. Flatdweller.
"They tell me it cried some during the night, but the noise was drowned by the howle of Smith's dog and the hrick of Mrs. Brown's parrot."-Detroit News.

Invisible Welting.
Dissolve in a fluid ounce of disdilled water fifty grains of chloride
of cobalt, and after the crystals have
the listored and ten minims of glycerin. Shake this until it is thoroughly mixed. Write upon ordinary paper with this ink, then give it to
some one who sits or stands near
the stove. As the paper becomes
warm the writing will turn blue, but
will fade again when exposed to coldor dampness.

Getting vich is not what it is adcertised to be in the prespectuses.

- The more poetry there is, in the convenienths more prosecutions is in the conveniential.

- The way to make a girl think abs

dues tro not.

APPLES AND APPLICATION.

The Beginning of One of New York's

Big Jewelry Stores. One of the well known jewelry shops in Broadway had its beginning in an apple basket in the days when New York women shopped in Canal street and the lower end of Central park was far in the equntry. Men who had stalls in Washington market and other men who went there to do their marketing will remember a comely young woman who sat there day in and day out with her apple basket, offering always the best of apples for sale. Her customers looked for her as regularly as one looks for daylight in the morning, and she never failed them. And all the time the young woman was putting aside in a little box at home the dollars she could save

from her few personal needs.

She was on friendly terms with all the butchers and green grocers and fruit sellers who had stalls in the market, and when they were tight pressed for money they turned to the apple woman for help. Always she was able from her savings to help them over their tight places for a week or a month or six months. But her friendship did not blind her to her business opportunities. She charged them for the money, and not only this, but she always required security. As often as not the security was a watch or a ring or a scarfpin, and in course of time she found herself with a goodly number of articles of jewelry unredeemed. These, to protect herself, she undertook to sell. To do this she quit the apple basket and rented a very small shop and to her stock added a few new goods. Other customers came to borrow money on their jewelry, and n time she was running a full fledged pawnshop. Gradually as she prospered she did away with the money lending and increased the amount of new goods. And as her business grew she moved into larger quarters, and at the time of her death, not many years ago, she was reputed wealthy.—New York Her-

Marriage In Scotland. A Scotch minister has been tell ing some of his experiences in marrying people, which are rather funny. Sometimes when he has asked a couple to join hands the four join hands all round, as if preparing to sing "Auld Lang Syne." On several occasions when the question was asked of the bridegroom whether he took this woman for his wife no reply was returned. He then repeated the question more pointedly, which always brought out the tardy but cool response, "Oh, aye!"

A common practice after the knot is tied is for the minister to shake hands with the young couple and say, "I wish you much joy." A bridegroom once briskly replied, "The same to you, sir." The minister on one occasion remarked to a middle aged bride that this was the last time she should sign her maiden name. She coolly replied, "I've sign-ed it lang encuch, I think!"—West-minster Gazette.

Knowledge of Architecture.

It is often said that a little learnconceited and critical. But, on the may open our eyes to a thousand new interesting things in everyday life. A little knowledge about architecture is more of a help, too, than a little knowledge about most other subjects. It is more important for the next time any member of your the average American to learn to family needs an operation I'll keep look at his city intelligently than it is to know what are the tributaries the knife." is to know what are the tributaries of the Amazon or how many men were killed at the battle of Salamis or a hundred other things no more important which he has spent much of his time in learning.—St. Nicho-

A Delphie Utterance.

As capable of varied interpreta-tion as the utterances of the accient oracles was the speech made by a Swiss mountaineer who accompa-nied the Stutfield and Collie explor-ing expedition through the Canadian Mockies.

They found it necessary to ford Bear creek, and Hans did not enjoy it, although he faced it with exem-plary fortitude. Once safely across, he turned and surveyed the stream

"Several times you cross it," he said enigmatically, "but yet once is the last time."

Ineffectual.

A Chicago druggist had gone to the back part of the store to answer a belephone call. Jeaving his tenyear-old boy temporarily in charge. Yang Pim, the Chinase laundryman in the next block, came in at this moment to buy a bottle of blood purifier. "Yes, we've got some," said the conscientious boy, "but I don't believe it'll do you any good. You might take a dozen bottles of it, and you'd still be a Chinaman."

A wise wife knows that flattery is the real key to her husband's pock-

of Dook.

— Any gessip can say usen things, alone.

— Frint heart ne'er got mixed up first-cires reast.

— When the millennium arrives the

first-class roast.

— Instead of old women and young whiskey the average man profess old whiskey and young women. There was cace a woman who sud small men slip up at all seasons, so dd nothall; starch a man's thirt in — When opportunity is spurzed on the right place, but she has been dead for labor the result is sometimes called the place.

FEES OF LAWYERS.

They Are Not Always as Large as They

Are Said to Be. The vast majority of lawyers do no better than make a fair living, and if an average could be made it would be found that a large number must earn ridiculously small sums. An estimate recently made showing that there are not five lawyers in New York who make \$100,000 a year, not ten who make \$75,000, not fifteen who make \$50,000 and not twenty-five who make \$25,000 is

probably not far wrong.
"Above all things," a successful lawyer remarked not long ago, "never take a lawyer's word about his salary. He doesn't mean to prevaricate, but the appearance of prosperity is so large a part of his capital that bluffing about his income is a natural habit. I can te'l you what I make in a year, but I shouldn't expect you to believe it, and I shouldn't wish you to believe it, because it probably would be uncon-sciously exaggerated."

So many different things influence e lawyer's charges that it is hard for an outsider to even guess at his income. One man has en invariable rule which he tries to carry out and thinks he succeeds, cithough he never has been able to carry it out exactly in his whole career. He tries to estimate the time he spends on each case and to charge accordingly, gradually increasing his fee as his time has grown more valuable. Another lawyer considers how the work is done. If it is done in a great hurry, forcing him to drop other cases and to work at night as well as during the day to complete it, he charges much more than for a case that fits in easily with his other labor. Still another, a conscientious man, who robs himself for fear of being suspected of robbing some one else, figures carefully the value of his services to his client and reckons his fee upon results more than upon time or upon his personal inconven-

But there are thousands of cases for which no rule can properly adjust the fee. One example will serve. An action was taken a year ago by one man against another for \$30,-000, and the defendant came one day to his lawyer to say that he wasn't willing to meet the matter in court and that the lawyer might pay the money to the man who had brought the action. The lawyer had been interested in the case, and he asked his client to let han settle the matter in his own way. The client acquiesced on condition that the case was not to be brought to court. A few weeks later the plaintiff with-drew the action, as the lawyer had foreseen that he would. How much ought the lawyer to have charged his client for this service? The lawyer had spent little time over the case, but he had saved the man \$30,-000. He sent a bill for \$2,500, which was promptly and gratefully paid.— Leslie's Magazine.

The Surgeon's Remedy.

A famous Philadelphia physician, praising the speed of his profession in performing operations, told a story of an hinglish surgeon who had performed successfully a difficult ing is a dangerous thing, for it | and delicate operation on a millionmakes people who know only a little | aire banker's wife. The bill that he rendered for this operation was a other band, we must have a little | large one. It was not exorbitant, but learning before we can have much, it was enough, a reasonable and just and a little learning may make us bill. The banker, though thought ambitious instead of conceited. It otherwise. With an imprecation he declared the bill to be an outrage. "Why," he cried, "the operation took you only ten minutes."

The surgeon laughed. "Oh," he said, "if that is your only objection

The Vinegar Habit Hard to Cure. "One of the most difficult habits to cure is that of drinking vinegar," said a New York doctor. "A good many women drink vinegar for the complexion, and in some cases it creates a craving for it even more insatiate than that for liquor. As the habit grows the victim is no longer contented with ordinary vinegar, but demands it stronger and stronger until she drinks acetic acid with very little dilution. It burns out the stomach within a very few years, and it is seldom that a vinegar fiend lives evenutil middle age. It can be detected by the peculiar pallor of the countenance, but no antidote has ever been discovered by which the habit can be cured."

The Eyes.

The eyes can be greatly strength-ened by putting the face down into ened by putting the face down into a glass or evecup of water the first thing in the morning and opening them under water. This is difficult to its at first, but if the water for two or three days be tepid and gradually be made colder by imperceptible degrees until it is no shock to put the face into quite cold water it will soon become easy, and is invigorating and refreshing. The eyes should be wiped after this by passing a soft towel gently from the outer angle inward toward the nose. - It's better to have a little sense

of the practical religion than the finest appreciation of its poetic aspects

world will have no use for lawyers. - Great men elip down in winter Quite a Difference.

Horatio G. Herrick, of Lawrence, Mass., for many years sheriff of Essex county, took a lively interest in the schools of his home town. Shortly after Garfield's death Mr. Herrick visited one of the schools and made an address upon the life of the statesman. He asked :

"Now, can any of you tell me what statesman is?"

A little hand went up, and a little irl replied :

"A statesman is a man who makes peeches.

'Hardly that," answered Mr. Herrick, who loved to tell this story. 'For instance, I sometimes make speeches, and yet I am not a states-

man." The little hand again went up, and the suswer came triumphantly :

"I know. A statesman is a man who makes good speeches !"

Curran's Wit.

Curran's ruling passing was his oke, and it was strong, if not in First shipment just received. death, at least in his last illness. One morning his physician observed that he seemed to "cough with more difficulty."

"That is rather surprising," anwered Curran, "for I have been practicing all night.'

While thus lying ill Curran was visited by a friend, Father O'Leary, who also loved his joke.

"I wish, O'Leary," said Curran to him abruptly, "that you had the keys of heaven." "Wby, Curran ?"

"Because you could let me in," said the facetious counselor.

"It would be much better for you, Curran," said the good humored priest, that I had the keys of the other place, because I could then let you

FOR SALE. 322 ACRES OF LAND. 3½ miles from Central.

Apply to F. B. MORGAN. Central, S. C. Aug 6, 1905

FARM FOR SALE!

Situated two miles northeast of Walhalls, S. C., consisting of 179 acres, good eight-room building in good repair, three tenant houses, 120 acres in cultivation, all fresh land. Good barn and stables.

B. R. MOSS, Agent.

Walhalls, S. C.

Sept 15, 1905

13

THOMAS ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Old Benson Building

Money to Loan on Real Estate.

J. L. SHERARD ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ANDERSON, S. C.

Office over Post Office Building Money to lend on Real Estate Annual Meeting Stockholders Bro-

gon Cotton Mill.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Brogen Mill will be held in the City of Anderson, at 11 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday, 10th day of October, 1905. By order of the Rresident. C. J. BROCK, Secretary. Sept 13, 1905 13 4

Annual Meeting Stockholders An derson Cotton Mill.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Anderson CottonMills will be held in the City of Anderson, at 12 o'clock m., on Tuesday, 10th day of October, 1705.

By order of the President.

C. J. BROCK, Secretary.

Sept 13, 1905

Notice of Final Settlement. The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Margaret L Parker, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will on the 15th of October, 1905, apply to the Jugge of Probate of Anderson County, S. C., for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from his office as Administrator.

JASPER P. PARKER, Adm'r.

Sept 13, 1905

18

5

TAX NOTICE.

Ordinary County..... Public Reads....

Making 18 mills for Gantt School District No.

Making 18% mills for College School District 80, 19 Making 1834 mills for Hunter School District No. 24. Making 1714 mills for Bishops Branch School District No. 28 Making 1814 mills for Zien School District No. Making 1714 mills for MoLees School District

Making 17½ mills for McLees School District No. 52.

The State Constitution requires all males between the ages of 21 and 3) years, except those incapable or earning a support from being mainted or other causes and those who served in the war between the Sister, to pay a Poll Tax of One Bollar. All persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty years of age who are abus to work the publis room, or cause them to be worked, except preschers who have charge of a congregation and persons who served in the war between the States, technol Teachers and Trustessare excepted from road dury, and in lies of work tray they a fax of the Jollar, to be collected at the same time other toxes are collected. I will collect taxes at Slabotows, Mt. Airy, Pledmont, Pelsor, Belson Mills and at Voice rath, but will give notice later the time Twill visit these spaces.

J. M. J. A.T.NE, Courty Tressurer.



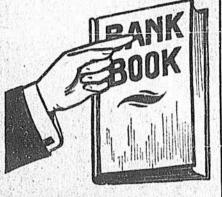
That we can supply you with

RYE. BARLEY,

AND

TURNIP SEED.

EVANS PHARMACY



Keep a Record of Your Transactions.

Put your money in the Bank and pay your bills by check. The Bank Book is the best record of receipts, and your check is the best receipt for your bills.

The SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

of The Bank of Anderson will pay

you interest on that idle money you have. One Dollar will open an account. THE BANK OF ANDERSON.

Capital \$150,000—Surplus \$150,000 J. A. Brock, President. B. F. Mauldin, Cashier.



WELL BALANCED.

Your accounts cannot well get in a tangle if your money is deposited with and all payments made through the—

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Anderson, S. C.

It is our business to take care of your business—the banking part of it—and we do it with accuracy that comes from experience.
The Bank's past history is a guarantee for the future Daposita of any amount received.

'Interest paid on deposits. Good borrowers and good depositorswanted.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF ANDERSON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

C. C. McWhorter, Plaintiff, against the McNeel Marble Company, a Corporation under and by the Laws of Georgia, Defendant,—Summons for Relief—Complaint not Served.

To the Defendant The MoNeel Marble Company,

NOU are berely summoned and required to an awer the Complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clork of the Court of Common Pleas at Anderson C. H., S. C., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscribers at their office, Anderson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereef, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fall to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Gourt for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

plaint.
Dated Anderson, S. C., Angust 4, A. D. 1908,
BONHAM & WATKINS,
Plaintiff a Attorneys.
[SEAL.] JSO C. WATKINS, C. C. C. P.

To the absent Defendants, The MoNeel Marrie Company: You will please take notice that the Complaint in this action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Andersop County, South Carolina.

August 4, 1925.

BONHAM & WATKINS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

August 9, 1995

THE STATE OF SCUTH CAROLINA. County of Anderson. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Martha Fickens, Pialutiff, against Mary Jam Theynley, Perry Rickens, Bonny Pickens, Tiny Williams and Daisy Pickens, Defendants,—Sum-mons for Relies—Complant Served. To the Defendants above named :

You are hereby summoned and required to anwer the Complaint in this action, of which
acopy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a
copy of your answer to said Complaint on, the
subscribers at their office, at Anderson, S. C., within twenty lary after the service hereof, exclusive
of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the
Plaintin in thir action will apply to the Court for
the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Dated Anderson, S. C., July 33, A. D. 1953.

To the absent Dafendants, Porry Pickers and Boany Pickens: 129
To will take notice that if you fall to answer the Compaint surveys, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Anderson County, S. C. on the Sin day of August; 1935, within twonyiday after the sarvice hereof, exclusive of the day of acrice, the Faintiff will apply to the Court for the veiled demanded in the Complaint, QUATTLEBAUM & COCHRAN, Plaintiff attorneys, August 2, 1905

August 8, 1905

ANDERSON, S. C.

THE "BOSS" COTTON PRESS !

SIMPLEST, STRONGEST, BEST

THE MURRAY GINNING SYSTEM Gins, Feeders, Condensers, Etc.

Gibbes Machinery Co.

Columbia, S. C

We respectfully solicit a share of your business.

South Carolina College.

Four Schools: Arts, Law, Sciences and Teachers System of wide election. Expenses moderate.

Opens September 27th, 1905. Wofford College

HENRY M. SNYDER, LL.D., Fresident.
Two degrees, A. B., and A. M. Four courses leading to the A. B. Dégree. Nine professors.
Departments—Ethics and Astronomy, Mathematics, Physics and Geology, Biology and Chemistry, Latin, Greek, English, Germ in and French, Wistory and Economics. Library and Librarian.
The W. E. Burnett Gymnasiam under a competent director. J. B. Cleveland Scienze Hail. Athletic grounds. Course of lectures by the ablest men on the platform. Rare musical opportunities. Next Session Sept. 20. Board from 23 to 516 a month. For catalogue or other information address.
J. A. GAMEWELL, Sec., Spartanburg, S. C. HENRY N. SNYDER, LL.D., Fresident.

WOFFORD COLLEGE FITTING SCHOOL Three new buildings. Steam heat and electric lights. Head Master, four teachers and Master live in the buildings. Situated on the Wofford Campus. Students take a regular course in the College Gymnasium, and have access to the College Library. \$115 pays for board, tuition and all lees. Sons of Methodist ministers do not pay tuition. Next session begins September 20. For Catalogue, etc., address atalogue, etc., address
Atalogue, etc., address
A. MASON DuPRE, Head Master,
Soartanburg, S. C.

Blue Ridge Railroad. Effective Nov. 29, 1903. WESTBOUND.

WESTBOUND.

No. 11 (dally)—Leave Belton 3.50 pp.
m.; Anderson 415 p. m.; Pendleton 4.47
p. m.; Cherry 454 p. m.; bands 5.31 p.
m; arrive Walhalia 5.55 p. m.
No. 9 (dally except Sunday)—Leave
Belton 10.45 a. m.; Anderson 11.07 a. m.;
Pendleton 11.32 a m.; Cherry 11.39 a. m.
arrive at Seneca 11.57 a. m.
No. 5 (Sunday only)—Leave Belton
11.45 a. m.; Anderson 11.07 a. m.; Pendleton 11.32 a. m.; Cherry 11.39 a. m.;
dleton 11.32 a. m.; Cherry 11.39 a. m.;
Seneca 1.05 p. m.; arrive Walhalla 1.3;
p. m.

p. m.
No. 7 (dally except Sunday)—Leave
Anderson 10.30 a. m.; Pendleton 10.59 a.
m.; Cherry 11.09 a. m.; Seneca 1.05 p. m.;
arrive Walhalla 1.40 p m.
No. 3 (daily)—Leave Belton 9.15 p. m.;
arrive Anderson 9.42 p. m.
No. 23 (daily except Sur lay)—Leave
Belton 9.00 s. m.; arrive Anderson 9.30 EASBOUND.

EASBOUND.

No. 12 (daily)—Leave Walhalla 8.35 s. m.; Seneca 8.58 a. m.; Cherry 9.17 s. m.; Pendleton 9.25 a. m.; Anderson 10.00 s. m.; arrive Belton 10.25 a. m.

No. 15 (daily except Sunday)—Leave Seneca 2.00 p. m.; Cherry 2.19 p. m.; Pendleton 2.20 p. m.; Anderson 3.10 p. m.; arrive Belton 3.35 p. m.

No. 6 (Sunday - 'v)—Leave Anderson 3.10 p. m.; arrive 8.10 n.; arrive 8.10 n.; Seneca 6.31 p. m.; Cherry 5.59 p. m.; Seneca 6.31 p. m.; Cherry 5.59 p. m.; Fendleton 6.12 p. m.; Anderson 7.30 p. m.; arrive 8.10 n. 7.58 p. m.

No. 24 (daily except Sunday)—Leave Anderson 7.50 a. m.; arrive Belton 8.26 a. m.

H. C. BEATTIE, Pres., Greenville, S. C.

J. R. ANDERSON, Supt. Anderson, S. C.

C. & W. Carolina Raliway. Schedule in effect Jan. 23, 1905.

r McCormicki 9,20 a m 6,05 pm
r Augusta 1,15 a m
"Y Augusta 2,285 p m c 7,00 am
"Y emassee 5,40 p m 10,05 a m
"Charleston 7,40 p m 11,65 p m
"Savannah b (cen t) 6,45 p m c11,15 am
"Beaufort b 6,30 p m c11,05 am
"Port Royal 6,40 p m 11,10 a m Ar Augusta | 0.25 a m | 10.20 p m | 10.25 a m | 11.31 p m | 10.25 a m | 11.31 p m | 12.20 p m | 1.30 s m | 1.30 m | 1. Allendale.. r Augusta v Augusta.... v McCormick r Calhoun Falls Anderson 7.00 a m r Greenwood. Waterloo (Harris Springs) 1.45 p m 3.25 p m 3.30 p m " Spartanburg "Gleun Springs b...... 5,25 p m

12.01 p m 12.15 p m 1 50 p m ic. _ally except Sunday; c. Sunday

Lv Glenn Springs (G. c. R.R.). | 9.00 a m

Lv Spartenburg (U. & W. U.....

only).

Through train service between Augusta, and Charleston.

For information relative to rates, etc., apply to W. B. Steele, U. T. A., Ander-S. C., Geo. T. Bryan, G. A., Greenville, G. C., Ernest Williams, Gen. Pass. Agt., Augusta, Ga., T. M. Emerson, Traffic Manager.



Scientific American. MINN & CO 36: "roadway, New York